

For President:
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.
For Vice-President:
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.
For Governor:
Zebulon B. Vance,
OF MECKLENBURG.
For Lieutenant-Governor:
Thomas J. Jarvis,
OF PITTE.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. EN HELHARD,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.
For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large:
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake,
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors:
1st District: **J. H. WOODS,** of Lenoir.
2nd District: **J. H. STAFFORD,** of Duplin.
3rd District: **E. H. WATKINS,** of Wayne.
4th District: **E. H. GORDON,** of Johnston.
5th District: **R. P. WATKINS,** of Mecklenburg.
6th District: **W. B. GLENN,** of York.

FOR CONGRESS.
THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.
FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF ROCKINGHAM.
SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.
SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF FREDERICK.

TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS—HOW TO ORGANIZE THEM.

The following simple form of organization we recommend for adoption in organizing Tilden and Vance Clubs in the various townships in the State. It is easily understood and we believe embraces all the essential points. The blanks can be readily filled to suit the wants of different localities. It is substantially that now in use in South Carolina:

FORM OF CONSTITUTION FOR TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Tilden and Vance Club."

ARTICLE 2. The officers of the club shall be a president, a vice-president, secretary and a working committee of members who shall serve for such a time as may be fixed by resolution and any vacancies in these offices shall be filled by an election at the first meeting after the same is announced.

ARTICLE 3. The President shall have power to call extra meetings of the club, and one-third of the total membership of the club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 4. A regular meeting of the club shall be held on the Saturday in every month.

ARTICLE 5. Any male citizen of the vicinity may become a member of the Club by signing the Constitution, and pledging himself to sustain and support to the best of his ability all nominations made by the Conservative Democratic party, either in State, county or municipal elections.

ARTICLE 6. It shall be the duty of the working committee to prepare a complete record of the names and residences of all voters within the township.

ARTICLE 7. That the members of this Club shall themselves abstain from voting for any other party than the Conservative Democratic party to abide by and sustain the nominees of the party for all offices, whether national, State, county or municipal, and will discountenance every effort on the part of individuals to distract our counsels and divide the vote upon independent candidates, whom we will regard, however, as giving aid and comfort to our political opponents.

ARTICLE 8. The Secretary of the Club shall forthwith report to the Chairman of the Conservative Democratic Executive Committee for the county the names and post-office address of each officer of the Club.

A St. Louis dispatch, referring to certain comments that have been made on the refusal of the Attorney General to give out for publication the letter written by District Attorney Dyer in behalf of Avery, says:

"Colonel Dyer, in conversation a few days ago, that he had written a letter for Avery, but that he had put something into it that would make Grant hopping mad. He was asked what this was, and he replied that it was a sentence at the close of the letter to the effect that, although Avery was undoubtedly guilty as charged in the indictment, he (Dyer) was convinced that he had, through the whole of his criminal career at Washington, been used as the instrument of others who were much higher in authority than he. 'I meant Babcock,' said he, 'and I intended to hint at others in the same house with him, and I didn't say a word against, either.'"

John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, is a member of the National Republican Committee. This is another evidence of reform. Patterson is a Senator from South Carolina, and is on record as saying that there were five years more of good stealing in that State.

The Detroit Free Press (Democratic) represents Secretary Chandler as saying to two Republicans in that city recently: "If you fellows expect to win, you've got to put in some heavy work. This campaign is going to be no dress parade, I can tell you that."

We regret to learn that Col. E. B. Withers, of Yanceyville, is about to move to Danville, Va. No State can afford to lose so gallant a son as Benton Withers.

THE OFFICEHOLDERS AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

The third article of the Constitution relates to the duties and powers of the Governor and other officers of the Executive Department of the Government.

The amendments greatly curtail the power of the governor. The one-man power has never been beloved in North Carolina. Our people have always preferred to hold the reins of government in their own hands. It was so in 1776 and it was so in 1835. Indeed in the latter year when a distinguished member on his return home from the Convention of that year was asked what power the Governor had, he replied "only the power to draw his salary."

A hundred years ago our people went into a long and bloody war to destroy the one-man power in North Carolina. What led our forefathers to engage in the war of the Revolution was the fact that the officeholders had all the power and the people had none. And so it is now under the Canby Constitution. But more fortunate than our ancestors, thanks to the Convention, we are able to strip these obnoxious officeholders of their oppressive power without going to war. All we have to do is to go to the ballot box. What it took them seven years to accomplish we can do in one day. Only let the amendments be ratified and the people of North Carolina will have the government in their own hands and beyond recall.

But the chief will come not a moment too soon. It will be remembered that since the Canby Constitution was imposed upon us, Radical Governors aided by a Radical Supreme Court have stripped the Legislature of well nigh every power it possessed. It must be remembered too that to strip the Legislature of power is to strip the people of power, for the Legislature represents the people. So far had this gathering of power into one man's hand gone that the most petty office created by the Legislature had to be filled by the Governor. The result was that the Governor was all powerful and the Legislature was perfectly impotent. The proposed amendments take from the Governor this great power and restore it to the Legislature, and in restoring it to the Legislature restore it to the people. The Governor can henceforth, if the amendments be ratified, appoint only those officials whose offices are established by the Constitution itself, and whose appointments are not therein otherwise provided for. With this great patronage taken from him the Governor will lose much of the tyrannous power and evil influence that have so injuriously affected the State in late years.

If the amendments shall be ratified our friends in Orange and Alamance and Caswell need not fear another Kirk war with all the horrors that came in its train.

The people of North Carolina have found from bitter experience that it is not safe to put too much power into the hands of their Governors. Holden, Caldwell and Brogden have each and every one of them shown that the one-man power ought no longer to be permitted to exist in North Carolina.

No thought at least the Democratic members of the Convention, but so did not think the Radical members of that body. Not a single Radical member voted for the amendments taking power from the Governor and restoring it to the people, while not a single Democratic member voted against them. It surely needs no further proof to show which party is the people's party.

HOW GRANT TO BE DISPOSED OF.

The New York Sun thinks there is a good deal of method in President Grant's m. d. and declares that his manifestations of sulkiness and sourness since the Cincinnati Convention have had a fixed purpose, which was to show the Radical party that it could not hope to elect Hayes with Grant and his army of office-holders in opposition. The price of his active support it is now said has been agreed upon. The bargain has been struck and is ready to be carried out—provided always the people consent.

Grant is no fool and knows full well how to take care of himself now as he did when he bargained for two terms of the Presidency in 1868.

The Sun says:

By standing back and even threatening occasionally, he has brought the party leaders who are conducting the Hayes campaign to his feet. A perfect understanding is soon to be effected between the high contracting parties, by which Grant is to throw the whole force of the Administration into the canvass, repeat the old game in the South, and follow Morton's lead in an aggressive sectional policy, inflamed by blouses manufactured to order or by bloodied incite by fiendish malignity. The programme is already marked out, and was foreshadowed by Morton in the recent debate with Merrimon.

The consideration to be given to Grant for this service depends necessarily upon success, which will of course intensify his zeal and animate all his efforts. It is proposed, if Hayes should be elected, and the House of Representatives be carried by the Republicans, to divide the Union into two military districts, with the rank and pay of General now held by Sherman, giving one to Grant and the other to Sherman on an equal footing. This plan, though less in some respects than what Grant would wish to dictate, if he could have his own way, is still satisfactory, and is tempting in view of his certain retirement on the 4th of March from all connection with public affairs. It offers him a dim hope of high command, and incites his ambition to secure the prize. Hence the bargain will be consummated, and the country may look forward to the most violent political campaign that has ever been witnessed.

Mr. Manton Marble, late editor of the World, it is said, will probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, to succeed Mr. Tilden.

"HAT A WHOPPER!"

Yesterday we gave expression to some honest surprise at the monstrous y of a Chicago publication concerning North Carolina politics, but this morning is a home publication that commands our special wonder. It is entitled a "Protest of the Republican Delegates to the Constitutional Convention against the action of the Revolutionary Majority of that Body," and is published in the Newbern Times.

Sixteen times did those delegates protest. They protested in the first place because the Convention was called; they protested because the Convention went to work after it was called; they protested because the Democrats having a majority did not turn out the Kobeson county delegates and thereby give the Radicals a majority, although Judge Settle had sworn them in; they protested because the Democrats agreed among themselves what amendments ought to be proposed and passed such as they agreed on; and lastly, having protested against what the Convention did do, they protested against what it did not do, and this in the most strenuous manner. They were hard to please, those protesting Republican delegates!

But it is not their protest against what the Convention did do, that we propose to consider this morning, for it was to have been expected they would protest against any and every amendment to the Constitution taking power from the officeholders and restoring it to the people. A party that could nominate Settle with his *Habens Corpus* record for Governor, a party that could first formally endorse Holden after the Kirk war and his impeachment and ejection from office therefor, and then appoint him a one of its Executive Committee, a party that could nominate for Congress McLindsay, the man whom John Paul advised Holden to employ as one who would "lose" prisoners like Governor Graham, if they became troublesome, such a party as this could not be expected to do otherwise than oppose the amendments adopted by the Convention. But that fifty Republican delegates, white, black and yellow should boldly protest in plain print against the Convention for abolishing the office of Lieutenant Governor when the Convention did no such thing, was perhaps not exactly to be expected—by those at least who did not bear in mind that the immortal Tennesse was one of the protesters. But so they did, and here it is plain enough, so that every man may read for himself. The thing is scarcely credible yet it is true for all that, as any man may see who will take the trouble to read the following extract which we take from the protest as published in the Newbern Times, a paper that is certainly good Radical authority:

"We protest against the abolition of the office of Lieutenant Governor and giving his functions to a president of the Senate, elected by that body, which is so organized as to defeat the popular will and choose a man to perform gubernatorial functions hostile to the wish of the people. The expense of the office is utterly insignificant. Three or four hundred dollars a year is all the saving which could be effected by the use of a single mill to the voter, less than one-fifth of a cent for each million dollars of property assessed for taxation in the State. To save this trifling bazaar sum, it is pretended that the office is to be abolished."

The first name appended to this protest is that of O. H. Dockery, the Radical candidate for Governor for the State at large. Lower down appear the names of I. J. Young, Radical candidate for Congress in the Raleigh District, J. W. Albertson, Radical candidate for Secretary of State, W. T. Faircloth, Radical aspirant for a seat on the Supreme Court bench, A. W. Toumear, the immortal W. H. Wheeler, Radical candidate for Treasurer, and R. P. Buxton, Radical Judge. The names of Rufus Barringer, G. Z. Frexon and Sheriff Manning are also there.

Is it possible that these men rate the intelligence of the people of North Carolina so low as to think they can be imposed upon in this way? The amendments show for themselves that they do not propose to abolish the office of Lieutenant Governor.

But this is not the only reckless disregard of truth. Mr. Dockery and his forty-nine co-protesters declare that the salary of the Lieutenant Governor is only three or four hundred dollars a year, which would be all the saving if the office was abolished, "less than two mills to the voter, less than one-fifth of a cent for each million of dollars of property assessed for taxation in the State." That is to say there are as many millions of property assessed for taxation as there are voters in the State! That is to say there are \$200,000,000 worth of property assessed for taxation in North Carolina! That is the way the sum works out as any school boy knows. If one-fifth of a cent of saving represents \$1,000,000 of taxable property, \$400 of saving certainly represents \$200,000,000 of assessed property! Now it so happens that according to the Federal Census returns of 1870 \$200,000,000 is more than a dozen times greater than the assessed value of all the real and personal property in the entire United States! In poor old North Carolina the Auditor's Report shows only a pitiful \$143,723,813 instead of \$200,000,000,000!

And upon such statements as these and such arithmetic Wheeler, asks to be made State Treasurer! Albertson, too, on this showing wants to be Secretary of State and the Young to go to Congress! We notice, however, that Major Badger, the great inland navigator had neither part nor lot in the monstrous fraud.

Will the people credit such a party?

The Nashville American having investigated the matter says the "American Alliance" is nothing more nor less than the "Know Nothing order" of 1855-6. Its aims and objects, as declared in its principles, are exactly the same as those declared by the "Know Nothings" in those years. This organization supports Hayes and Wheeler.

BROGDEN TRIUMPHANT!

COLORED PEOPLE TO THE REAR IN THE RADICAL RANKS.

"The Colored Troops Fought Nobly."

The following special telegram gives all the information we possessed at the time of going to press about the last conflict between the white and black races that has taken place in the South. We presume it was a square stand up fight and as usual the white man whipped in spite of the odds.

We confess however that we are surprised at the result. We felt sure that Hyman, the present incumbent, and a very well behaved, respectable colored man, would be re-nominated. We thought this because his race was so very largely in the ascendant in the district. Indeed upon what principle a party that has barely more than a thousand white votes out of the twenty thousand it casts for its candidates, could nominate a white man, it is difficult to see. According to the census returns there was in 1870, 19,131 negro voters in the Second Congressional District, and Caldwell in 1872 only received 20,127, yet for all that the white man gets the nomination for Congress. But that is a matter we will leave the Radicals to settle among themselves.

"Colored men to the rear" seems to be the order in the Radical camp just now.

GOLD-BOBO, July 26.

Gov. C. H. Brogden was nominated for Congress to-day on the ninth by Mr. G.

INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Among the many evils which corrupt and d-b-ase the body politic, the interference by government officials in the freedom of elections, is by no means the least reprehensible. The fathers of the republic, and our earlier Presidents inculcated and enforced in the most emphatic manner the doctrine, that the purity of the elective franchise should not be interfered with or attempted to be controlled by those holding office under the government. Freedom of election and non-interference on the part of those charged with administering the affairs of the government, was regarded by them as one of the bulwarks of civil liberty, and any interference or attempted influence by officers of the government was sternly rebuked and promptly punished. Indeed, removal from office followed quickly upon any such conduct on the part of any official, it mattered not how subordinate his position might be. Differences of opinion upon the political questions of the day were recognized and respected. An officer of the government had as much right to an opinion then and to the full expression thereof as any private citizen, without fear of removal. He could vote as he pleased, there was no restraint imposed upon his conscience, nor were detectives employed to spy upon his actions. So long as he kept aloof from active interference in politics, and attended to the duties of his office he was free to exercise his political preferences as his judgment might dictate.

This was the golden epoch of the republic, when vice paid homage to virtue, when office sought the man and not man the office, when the passport to success were honor and integrity, and the genuine coin shone bright and clear, and not, as in these days, a counterfeit, whose tinsel show serves but to conceal its baseness. Those were the good old days of honesty and truth, old fashioned virtues it is true, but nevertheless worthy of imitation, but which we are sorry to say have long since become obsolete in the opinion and practice of those who for near a score of years have controlled the destinies of the country. They believe in no such old fogyism as that, on the contrary, they act upon the principle that the end justifies the means, that to "put money in thy purse" without questioning too closely how it gets there, is the only rule of action to be rigidly observed. They believe that everything must be made subservient to political success, that the interests of party are paramount to those of country, and the first duty of an official is not to his country, but to the party that placed him in office. That this is so, let us refer to facts that are of daily occurrence, indeed they happen so continually, that their very frequency causes us to overlook them.

Look for example at the recent conduct of the present Secretary of War. When was such a spectacle ever exhibited before since the foundation of the government. One of its executive officers, a prominent member of the Cabinet, leaving his post of duty and heading a list of delegates to a political convention held to nominate a candidate for President, and not only that, but using his influence and the prestige of his high position to crush this rival, or to elevate that favorite, cajoling one delegation or threatening another, indifferent alike to personal decency and the dignity of place and besmearing both in the seething cesspool of party politics. Would such a thing have been tolerated by either of the two great parties a few years since?

When such things are openly done by the heads of departments and not rebuked by public opinion, does it not exhibit a low standard of morals, and are we not justified in saying that they have fallen on evil times and that the glory of the republic has departed, and can we wonder that every officeholder in the country should follow the example thus set them, if they are not indeed required to do so by those in authority. That they do follow in the footsteps of their illustrious superiors in office is a fact that cannot be denied, for a glance at any of their conventions will abundantly prove it.

Take for example the one just held at Raleigh to nominate a State ticket. Samuel F. Phillips, a law officer of the

government, holding a high position in the Department of Justice at Washington City. And among the delegates will be found the names of officeholders, numerous, collectors of the customs, the one from this district attorney, all engaged in giving to party the services due to the government and for which the government pays them.

Such things were unheard of before the advent of the Radical party, and no hope of change may be expected until we have a change in the administration. Then, and not till then, may we look for a return to the "good old days." That time is surely coming and who can doubt from the character of our candidate and his known antecedents, that when he takes his seat as President he will address himself to the reforming of this particular evil in a manner too plain to be misunderstood. It surely needs the pruning knife of reform, for it is a plant of most poisonous growth, sapping the very foundations of civil liberty.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

The New York Herald, in a leading article, calls attention to the gravity of what it terms the race problem in the South. It seems to have awakened at last to a true conception of the condition of affairs, but as is the custom with the people of the North in any matter where the South is concerned they can only look at it through the medium of Northern glasses. The Herald does not overestimate the gravity of the situation, but errs in supposing that Democratic success in the next election will precipitate a war of races. This is altogether wrong; the trouble, if any trouble should take place, would be the result, not of Democratic success, but of Radical teachings and Radical actions.

Who are responsible for this condition of things? Certainly not as of the South. Who since the emancipation of the slave has been sowing the seeds of distrust and hate between him and his former master, and by his most inflammatory appeals to his excited nature have made him believe that his life-long friends have been and still are his unrelenting foes, and that they only wait the opportunity to force him back into slavery or exterminate him from the country? All this has been done by Republican speakers and Republican emissaries, and should any conflict of races occur, they alone will be the responsible party. The Southern people have none but the kindest feelings towards their former bondsmen, and this feeling they have been prompt to exhibit on all occasions. It is manifestly unjust to hold them responsible for the occurrence of such deeds as the recent affair at Hamburg.

The Radical party assumed a fearful responsibility in the sudden emancipation of the blacks; it added to that responsibility when it so hastily bestowed upon them all the rights of citizenship. The South was powerless to help itself, and though it hoped for the best, yet dreaded what the future might develop. It had not forgotten the predictions of statesmen of the last generation in regard to the consequences of the sudden emancipation of the slaves. Those predictions have not yet been fulfilled, and we pray God they may never be, but it is no fault of the Radical party that they have not been, for they have made every effort to force the issue upon us.

The Herald says that the Republican stump-speakers will attempt to convince the negroes that if Mr. Tilden is elected they will lose all their rights, and if they are made to believe that a universal military among the blacks will be the result.

There is no earthly fear of a conflict of races, if the minds of the blacks are not poisoned by their Radical friends. Every man, not a fool or a knave, knows that the rights guaranteed to the negro are as secure as those of the white man and that the Southern people have neither the power, nor have they the wish to interfere with them in any way. All such appeals to their passions are in the highest degree responsible and should be frowned down by good men everywhere. We want peace for our section, peace with our Northern brethren, peace with our former slaves. The latter we will have, if the former will cease to excite them by inflammatory appeals and false statements, known to be false, maliciously false, even by those who utter them.

If the American people needed any proof that in order to secure a change of measures it is necessary to have a change in the men who conduct the Federal Government, it is afforded by the act of President Grant in pardoning Avery out of the Penitentiary. Avery, it will be remembered, was a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington City, and a private secretary, belonged to the notorious St. Louis whiskey ring. Babcock by the most extraordinary exertions, backed by the influence of the President and Attorney General in his favor, was acquitted. Avery was convicted, and now he is pardoned by the President! Surely it is about time that a new party of new men with new methods and new measures of government should take possession. A base conspiracy to defraud the government, extending even into the White House itself, is exposed; in spite of the opposition of the government, certain of the conspirators are convicted and sent to jail—only to be pardoned by the president! If this action on the part of the president does not show the moral sense of the northern public, we shall doubt whether any such sense exists. If Grant himself, belongs to the ring, there certainly could be no better illustration of the proverb that there is honor among thieves; for he stands by his comrades through thick and thin. But what a humiliating position for the American president and for the American people!

The Chicago Tribune denies the recently published statement that Robert Lincoln, son of the ex President, intended to support Tilden and Hendricks.

HOW THE WORLD IS GIVEN TO LIE.

In the extreme innocence and simplicity of our nature we have come to the conclusion that our capacity for surprises at an exhibition of political talent for downright lying was long ago exhausted. We had thought that what we had already seen in that line exceeded any thing that could be brought before a credulous public, but we were mistaken. Genuine old fashioned wonder and surprise seized and held us as we read the following dispatch sent from Washington City to the Chicago Inter-Ocean and published in that paper on July 21st:

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS—THE TWO GOVERNORIAL CANDIDATES. [Special Telegram to the Inter-Ocean.]

WASHINGTON, July 23. The campaign in North Carolina is developing many points of national interest. The two candidates for Governor are Judge Settle, a Republican, at present a member of the Supreme Bench, and Zebulon B. Vance, an ex-Confederate. Both are native North Carolinians. Judge Settle was a loyal man during the war, and suffered great hardships from the rebels. He has since the war held many official positions of honor, and was chief of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872. Vance was a Democratic member of Congress previous to the war, and Governor of North Carolina during the war. The campaign issue is the same as in 1861, and Vance is making every effort to prove his loyalty to the Confederacy. He recently made a speech at Raleigh to open the canvass at which he declared: 1. That he is sorry he laid down his arms in 1865; 2. That he is in favor of re-enslaving the negro, and if that cannot be done at once, his idea is to adopt a plan which will bring about such a condition of things. His plan is to deprive the negro of educational privileges; to pay him low wages; to prevent him from purchasing real estate, and deprive him of arms, ammunition, stock and agricultural implements. This is the platform which the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina declares as his own.

And that is the way the campaign is to be fought in the North! If the readers of the Inter-Ocean are fools enough to believe such stuff as this we rather think we need not trouble ourselves about the harm the "Hamburg Horror" may do us. But they are not such fools.

THE BRUNSWICK COUNTY ADDRESS.

We commend to the special attention of our readers, not only in Brunswick but elsewhere, the admirable address of the Executive Committee of that county which we print in this morning's Journal.

The address is a well considered document, well expressed and to the point. Its publication is most timely and will doubtless do much good. It ought to be read by every citizen of the whole county.

The Executive Committee of Brunswick have set an excellent example to the committees of other counties, and one that we sincerely trust will be speedily followed by them. We fear there is a plentiful lack of organization in our party. In some counties we hear there are no township Executive Committees yet appointed. And yet there can be no thoroughly effective organization that is not based on township organization. It is high time for County Executive Committees to be up and doing. Brunswick has led off nobly.

Organization is what our party needs. We have the numbers but we lack as yet that thoroughness of discipline and perfection of organization that can make us count with certainty upon bringing out our full strength on election day. Let us go to work and at once. In addition to a full committee of active, intelligent, energetic men in every township, there ought to be a rousing Tilden and Vance Club. It will not do to depend upon the towns and villages to work up the canvass. The people in the country must also bestir themselves. The Township Executive Committee and the Township Club must work together and in harmony. Let us make up our minds from the start, brethren, to poll such a vote for our candidates as will astonish the country. We can elect our ticket by a grand majority if we will only work regularly and systematically from now until election day. System, system, is what we lack. Every man must have a particular duty to perform, and he must perform it. Let us see to it then, that every township has a live executive committee, and a live Tilden and Vance club. And let it be done at once. The plan of the organization of the club to be found in another column is well suited to the purpose. It is simple and easily understood. There is no reason for delay and thousands for prompt action.

The New York Herald talks excitedly about "Democratic flippancy" because Democratic newspapers ask why riots in Northern cities are not made topics of federal politics as well as the Hamburg riot. In its issue of Saturday it devoted near a column and a half to the subject. The fact is a Southerner does not smell good in the Herald's nostrils and that is the whole of it.

[But that is not the only grievance. The Herald seriously objects to the use of the word "carpet-bagger," and says it has done us more harm than all other words. The Herald asserts that if a "Maine citizen" goes to Georgia or Carolina and carries his principles with him "his fate is social, personal, political ostracism." Is it worth while to attempt to convince a man of the truth when he is determined to believe a lie? We think not, and therefore shall leave the Herald to its own vain imaginings.]

The President fully recognizes, says the Montgomery Advertiser, the fact that the success of his party in the present campaign depends upon an abundant supply of funds; that an abundant supply of funds depends upon the reorganization of the Whiskey Ring, and that the reorganization of the Whiskey Ring depends upon the removal of its enemies from office. Hence, Jewell, Pratt, Yaryan and Clark have gone to meet Bristol.

Every vote counts. Once in the history of this country the interests of the Republic turned upon a single vote. That vote secured the election of a legislator, and that legislator's vote secured the election of a United States Senator, and his election decided the political complexion of the United States Senate.

"For want of a nail a shoe was lost,
"For want of a shoe a horse was lost,
"For want of a horse a man was lost."

Facts are stubborn things. When Samuel J. Tilden was inaugurated Governor of the State of New York the canal ring was a power in the State. It has been shattered to atoms by his study and well directed blows. When he was inaugurated the State taxation was \$15,000,000 per annum; it is now but \$8,000,000.

The election of President Perry of Hobart College as Bishop of the diocese of Iowa, has been confirmed by a majority of the standing committees of the Protestant Episcopal dioceses. The new bishop will probably be ordained at the church in Geneva, New York, of which he is the pastor.

President Grant has appointed C. C. Sheets, who was removed from the position of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for incapacity, to be customs appraiser at Mobile, Ala. Secretary Bristol refused to appoint any one to this position because there are no duties to be performed in it.

As before the war, the State election in Alabama will be held this year on the first Monday in August. A Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature will be chosen. The Congressional election will take place on the 7th of November.

No man who is afraid to trust a Convention with power to alter the Constitution ought to fail to vote for the Amendments. If the Amendments shall be ratified in November the days of Constitutional Conventions will be at an end in this State.

The people's rule and the Amendments. That is the ticket for white men and for black men too who are not convict thieves and forgers and perjurers. Vote for the Amendments.

The Amendments must be ratified if we would once more be a self-governing people in North Carolina.

To the Citizens and Voters of Brunswick.

The undersigned, Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party, send their greeting to the people of Brunswick, and earnestly request that all persons who have the privilege of voting at the ensuing election for United States, State and county officers, will consider seriously the condition of public affairs and make it their personal business to labor for the reform ticket which has been presented to the people.

Our candidates are all pledged to the cause of reform in every branch of our government, and will labor to bring it back to that condition of purity which existed in the early days of the republic.

In those days the slightest breath of suspicion against the honesty of a public officer was sufficient to arouse the people to apply an effectual and speedy remedy, by removing him from an office he had disgraced.

In those days, the highest capacity for the performance of public duty was indispensable for an election to a public office.

Consequently public confidence then reigned supreme and our people prospered beyond the reach of any other government which has ever existed.

In this centennial year we should not forget the record of the last ten years of our government, and our fair fame, with its story of wrong, plunder, bribery, corruption and venality, extending not only through every branch of the government, but presenting so powerful a front in all public places as to threaten to corrupt even the people themselves, who are the sources of all power in this free government.

That the Democratic party has had part or parcel in the corrupt rings that have plundered the country is too obvious to be denied. That the people of the South, who have been persistently plundered, maltreated and brought to the verge of ruin, have had any share in bringing about the hard times which are upon us cannot with truth be asserted. Accepting as they have, in good faith, the results of the war, and honestly assenting to the hard times which have been caused, many of them more in a spirit of revenge than with a desire to promote the public good, they have gone to work faithfully to repair their broken fortunes, and with a spirit of genuine patriotism have endeavored to foster purity in places of public trust. Their endeavors have been generously recognized by their Democratic brethren at the North, and already one branch of the government has been wrested from Republican misrule.

An opportunity is now offered to finish the work. A general election is to be held on the first Tuesday in November for President and Vice President of the United States, for Governor of North Carolina and for most of the minor offices in the State and county.

The State Convention lately held in the City of Raleigh, has presented to you the names of Z. B. Vance, the man whose name stands higher for honesty, patriotism and zealous devotion to the Constitution, and to the great principles of human liberty embodied therein.

The Hon. A. M. WaddeLL, who has served with fidelity and zeal for many years, is your candidate for Congress, and his name and fame will be a tower of strength for you in the coming contest.

You are earnestly requested to exert all your powers and use every honorable means to bring out every vote and secure the election of our State ticket.

The National Convention just held at St. Louis has given us candidates of whom we may

11 cents; net receipts 128; gross 712;

GUSTA, July 26—Fair demand— selling 101 cents; net receipts 15; gross sales 11.
VANNANT, July 26—Quiet—exporting cost- less; net receipts 156; exports coast- 182.
HOLK, July 26—Quiet—milling costs; net receipts 103; exports coast- 894.
LARLINGTON, July 26—Quiet—mid- dling sales; net receipts 176; sales 21, 11 cents; net receipts 176; selling 21; net receipts 38; gross 41; sales 150.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26—Dull—mil- ling 114 cents; gross receipts 8; net
LIVESTON, July 26—Firm—milling costs; net receipts 22; sales 46.

Wholesale Prices List.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

(These quotations apply to whole-
prices.) In filling smaller orders,
or figures (as a rule) will be
deducted.

July 27, 1876.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
INGS—per barrel.....	5 75 @ 6 50
ING—(atany).....	10 @ 10
S—North Carolina.....	14 @ 15
oumers, & B.....	11 @ 12
oumers, & B.....	13 @ 14
esters smoked.....	17 @ 18
oumers, & B.....	10 @ 18 1/2
es.....	13 @ 13 1/2
es—Baited.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
es.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
the Roof.....	8 @ 10
ELE—Spur.....	1 @ 1 1/2
and Hand, each.....	1 50 @ 1 75
to York, each.....	1 25 @ 1 50
City, each.....	1 75 @ 2 00
W—B.....	27 @ 28
S—Wilmington, & M.....	6 00 @ 6 25
thern, & M.....	12 @ 14 00
... ..	25 @ 28 00

[illegible][illegible]

PREPARED
Immediate Use.

—o—

GUARANTEE OUR PAINTS to be
more durable and to give a handsomer
any Pure White Lead and Oil, and
be economical.

are not a Chemical Paint and
No Water- No Alkali- No
Corrosion, but are composed of
materials only as are used by the best

to repaint any building with Eng-
or any other White Lead if our Paint
gives entire satisfaction.

and consumers shall have a chance to
PAINTS WITHOUT RUNNING
RISK.

Men & Flanner,
AGENTS,
Wilmington.

21a-w- weekly 2m

1876.

Roanoke News,
PRICE-REDUCED
FOR
Centennial Year.

DEPENDENT SEMI-WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER.

to Politicians, Literateurs, Agricultur

tion large and daily increasing.
IT'S THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
 Rates in Thirty-two Counties of East
 and Middle North Carolina and
 North and South Virginia
WILKINSON WILL REMEMBER YOU THIS
 subscription price, 15 cents, \$5 per year.
 For sample copy to
WILKINSON BROS.,
 Publishers,
 Weidon, N. C.

Charlotte Observer

For a morning daily paper published
 in the heart of North and North of Wil-
 kinson special inducements to subscri-
 bers are being made. The circulation of the
 paper has largely increased during the year
 and it is now the largest paper published
 in Western North Carolina, thus offer-
 ing increased value to our community.
 The Charlotte Observer is published in
 the heart of Western North Carolina.
 Sample copy, 15 cents. \$5 per year. **WILKINSON**
 Publishers, Weidon, N. C.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

There can be no question that our chances of success in the present campaign are greater than they have ever been since the close of the war, in fact it is about the first time that we really have had even the ghost of a chance.

In 1868, though our candidate was one of the ablest statesmen and one of the purest men of any age, Horatio Seymour, yet the overwhelming popularity of General Grant at that time could not be successfully overcome by any opposition. He was the idol of the Northern people, and all the elements of success centered upon him that his election was a foregone conclusion. The battle really was lost before the fight began. When we accepted Horace Greeley as our candidate in 1872, we accepted at the same time inevitable defeat. It could not be otherwise in the nature of things. While we cordially admitted the goodness of heart and the massive intellect of the foremost journalist of the age, yet his whole career had been one of violent antagonism to the principles of our party. It was asking too much of the Democratic element of the North to recognize as their leader one of the founders of the Republican party and the high priest of a protective tariff. And so the election was permitted to go by default. With the South the case was somewhat different. Our object was to convince the North that we were honestly ready and willing to re-enter the Union and therein to lay the foundation for success in this campaign.

But there will be no default in the present campaign. Our leaders are the exponents of the old time doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. They represent the true Democratic-Conservative policy of the country, and the issue is distinctly and sharply made between radicalism on one side and conservatism on the other, between a return to honesty and purity in administering the government, and the continuance of the present system of fraud and corruption. Who can doubt the result with men as honest and under such leaders as we now have? We cannot fail if we are true to ourselves and to the glorious cause for which we are contending. With concert of action, with unflinching work and a determination never to relax exertion until the election, every our triumph will be the triumph of our country, and we then can stand on a firm and exultant ground to vindicate that motto which has been for so many years obscured by treachery and oppression, *E Pluribus Unum*, for we will then be a redeemed, a united people, one and indivisible, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is not the prize worth the labor necessary to attain it, and did ever a people have such incentives to exertion as we have, both in our State and national elections? Our standard bearer has struck the key note of the campaign. It is to be aggressive, to ask no favors, to shrink from no responsibilities. "Thrice he armed who has his quarrel just," and if ever people had justice on their side we certainly have it now. We have but to do our duty and all will be well. We cannot believe that our people will be found unfaithful to the cause of the occasion, or unwilling to discharge the duties they impose.

SETTLE AND THE KIRKE WAR.

HEAR WHAT HOLDEN SAID.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
In Executive Department,
Raleigh, August 17th, 1876.

To the President of the United States:
SIR: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, sustained by his Associate Justices, has decided that I have a right to declare counties in a state of insurrection, and to arrest and hold all suspected persons in such counties. This I have done.

But the District Judge, Brooks, relying on the fourteenth amendment, and the acts of Congress of 1867, pages 385, chapter 28, has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding the officer Kirk to produce before him the bodies of certain prisoners detained by my order.

I deny his right thus to interfere with the local laws in murder cases. I hold these persons under our State laws, and under no decision of our Supreme Court. I have no jurisdiction of the whole matter, and it is not known to Judge Brooks in what manner or by what tribunal the prisoners were to be examined and tried.

The officer will be directed to reply to the writ that he holds the prisoners under my order, and that he refuses to obey the writ. If the marshal shall then call on the *posse comitatus* to be called out, he will be ordered to call for the Federal troops if he can for you to say whether the troops should be used to take prisoners out of my hands.

It is my purpose to detain the prisoners, unless the army of the United States under your orders, shall demand them.

An early answer is respectfully requested.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

THE COPIES:
[SEAL.] J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

HEAR WHAT PEARSON SAID.

At the conclusion of his opinion in the case *ex parte* Kerr and others, page 820, vol. 64, North Carolina Reports, Chief Justice Pearson says:

"It is gratifying to be able to say that the other Justices have been unreservedly in conference with me, and that all concur in these *Habeas Corpus* proceedings."

WHO WERE JUSTICES.

[From N. C. Reports, Vol. 64, page 111.]
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Edmund M. Pearson, Chief Justice,
Edwin G. Reade,
William B. Rodman,
Robert P. Dick,
THOMAS SETTLE.

Among the many political speculations concerning future events now afloat in Washington is the one that predicts that "Horatio Seymour will be renominated for Governor, and that he will accept the nomination. If he does the Democrats count not undoubtedly upon carrying New York in November."

HOW TO HAVE MONEY!

The second article of the Constitution relates directly to the Legislature and is affected by only two of the amendments, as the others that concern it serve only to strike out dead matter about elections already past and gone—that is to say those that occurred in 1870.

The first change requires the Legislature to meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, next after the election, instead of the third Monday in November as heretofore. The reasons for this are obvious to any one familiar with the course of Legislative bodies whose sessions cover the Christmas holidays and New Year following. Both business and pleasure make almost every man desire to be at home from Christmas to New Year. So generally is this true that with the increased facilities for travel, offered by the many railroads in operation, the public service has suffered. If the amendments be ratified the members of the Legislature will be able to remain at home during the busy time before and after New Year and then with minds free from care about private matters can go to Raleigh and attend to public affairs. The amendment plainly tends to the prompt and intelligent and economical dispatch of public business.

The other change in the second article relates to the per diem and mileage of members of the Legislature. It fixes the pay of members at four dollars a day and ten cents per mile of travel by the nearest route, but members cannot draw pay for longer than sixty days for a regular session and twenty days for a special session. The ordinance proposing the amendment was adopted by a vote of 83 yeas to 27 nays. No Democrat voted against it, while 27 Radicals opposed it—precisely as many as favored it.

It will be well to consider for a moment how much money this single amendment will save the State.

The Legislature of 1868-'69 cost in per diem \$116,120.

Special session of 1868-'69 cost in per diem \$65,000.

The Legislature of 1869-'70 cost in per diem \$159,460.

The Legislature of 1870-'71 cost in per diem \$97,750.

The Legislature of 1871-'72 cost in per diem \$63,750.

The Legislature of 1872-'73 cost in per diem \$68,000.

The Legislature of 1873-'74 cost in per diem \$61,200.

The Legislature of 1874-'75 cost in per diem \$85,000.

If the amendments be ratified no regular session of the Legislature can hereafter cost more than \$41,000, and no special session can cost more than \$14,000 for per diem for its members. This is certainly a good start. The saving in this one amendment alone in one regular year, compared with the average cost of Legislatures since the adoption of the Constitution, will very nearly, if not quite, pay the cost of the convention twice over. The average cost of regular sessions of the Legislature since the imposition of the Canby Constitution has been over \$101,000 for per diem alone for each session; but if the amendments be ratified that cost cannot possibly be more than \$41,000. In other words, the money saved by this change, that is to say over \$60,000, in the first session alone, will pay for the entire second session and half of a third session after the ratification of the amendments. Is this money worth saving to our impoverished people? We think so and we believe they think so too. The only special session of the Legislature that has been held since 1868 lasted 55 days and cost \$65,000 in per diem to its members. If the amendments be ratified no special session can ever cost more than \$14,000 in per diem.

Is all this money worth saving, we again ask to our people, who let them save as hard as they may, still find it almost, and many of them altogether impossible, to make enough to feed and clothe their wives and little ones as to pay taxes?

By all means then let the amendments be ratified.

SENATOR MERRIMON.

On Tuesday last in the United States Senate, Judge MERRIMON made speech about the corruption of the party in power, that stirred things up generally on the Radical side. It brought Sherman to his feet and Morton "vehemently" to his crutches, but neither took anything by his motion. Logan too, made a pass at him, but in vain. An obscure Senator named WINSTON, from Minnesota, the Congressional Record says, tried his hand, but it was no use.

Judging from the brief report in the *Republican*, and from the assaults of that paper upon Senator MERRIMON, his speech must have produced about the same effect in the prosy Senate, that the explosion of a bomb shell would in a sleeping camp. Good for Senator MERRIMON!

HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

BY DR. CRAVEN.

Dr. Craven at the request of the Commissioners of Randolph county has consented to write its history and we are glad to hear it for we know the work will be well done. To facilitate his labors he wants to know immediately where the first settlements were made, by whom and when; and where the first churches were built; the first mills, and all similar matters of interest. He also wants files of the Southern Citizen and any other means of information. We shall confidently expect a good full history and an exceedingly interesting one too.

There has been some talk about nominating Carl Schurz as the Republican candidate for Congress in the first district of Missouri. Thereupon the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the leading Republican paper of the State, exclaims that Mr. Schurz "must do penance for recent shortcomings before he can hope to be honored again with a position of trust to the Republican party."

Is the editor of the *Democrat* preparing to run for Congress? He is now "doing penance for recent shortcomings" in the Missouri penitentiary!

THE POOR INDIAN—HOW IN THIS TRUST?

It has been the boast of the Republican party since its organization, that it was not only the party of grand moral ideas, that it not only desired the greatest good to the greatest number, but that it literally overflowed with the milk of human kindness and Christian sympathy for all rank and poor, particularly for those who were apparently oppressed and trodden down. Now the practice of this virtue would be highly commendable if it were added that other one of equal importance, sincerity; and if also there were no distinctions drawn, and no differences made between different peoples. A kindly, generous feeling towards our fellow man, and a tangible expression of that feeling in a way that may be felt, is worthy of all praise, and gives one a better opinion of human nature, but to be sincere it should be universal and not distributed for the benefit of the few to the great injustice of the many. Let us see if there is not a slight difference between the professions of the Radical party and their general practice in this, the proudest feather, as they claim, in their political cap.

No one who reads history will fail to admit that the Indians of the North American continent have been more cruelly treated by the whites than any people in the world. They were the original owners of the soil, and from the advent of the "May Flower" with the Pilgrim Fathers, who we are told emigrated to this country so that they might worship God in peace, until the present time, a system of fraud and deception, of robbery and murder have been unceasingly practiced upon them. Admit that they were and still are savages, and such as are left of them are cruel and treacherous, yet surely they were entitled to some consideration, some little protection of property and of life from the best government in the world, so-called. Have they ever had an approximation even of scant justice done them, much less generous treatment? Treaties have been made with them time and again, and made but to be broken; they have been driven foot by foot towards the setting sun, and their lands wrested from them by the insatiable greediness of the whites. Cheated on all sides, subjected to most cruel treatment, not only by individuals but by that government to which they looked in vain for protection, is it any wonder that the fierce passions of their savage natures should break through all restraints and urge them to deeds of violence at which humanity shudders?

We are far from attempting to excuse the atrocities of the Indians, we only say that the civilized and Christian whites should have set them a better example. If this had been done, had they received proper treatment from our people and government we would not now be compelled to mourn the fate of the gallant Custer and his men.

Now we are curious to know why it is that the Radical party, with its professed sympathy for suffering humanity, has never yet been able to discover any wrong done to the poor Indian, nor has it ever, as far as we have been able to ascertain, given them even a kind word. Can it be on account of their color, that they approximate too closely to the white and are we to understand that the talismanic key which will open all the floodgates of radical sympathy and radical affection must always be dyed in the wool? The Indians presented a fine opportunity for the display of that philanthropy which the Radical party so falsely arrogates to itself. An unfortunate people, driven from pillar to post, cheated at every turn, robbed and murdered, appeals to the generous sympathies of human nature, of radical human nature particularly, for it is their boast that they alone possess a superfluity of that article and are on the look-out continually for fit objects upon which to expend it, but appeals in vain. The poor Indian happens not to be a negro, consequently he is neither a man nor a brother. It matters not that he was born free and the other a slave, so much the worse for him, he would have fared better had he been a bondman; matters not that he was lord of the soil and gave names to populous States and mighty rivers, he could never be made a voter, and that was enough to seal forever the fountains of radical sympathy. Their bowels yearn only towards the negro, him in the exuberance of their affection they elevate to high position and thus attempt to make the base apex of the pyramid!

When the white man emigrated to this country we found the Indian here free as the wind that whistled through the forests while he called him a slave and a slave he remained for a century. One has been driven from the land he occupied and the flat has gone forth for his utter extermination, and not one word of sympathy is breathed by radical press or radical orators; the other is elevated to a position that a few years since the wildest imagination had never conceived. Radical affection bubbled up for the slave, who happened to be black, but had never a throb for the free, who was unfortunately red—the one could be made a voter, the other could not. A wonderful exhibition truly of the difference between radical profession, and radical practice, as Bill Arp would say, so wonderful indeed that it "passes all understanding."

Attention is called to the letter of a member of the Convention of 1865-'66 protesting against the reflection upon the minority of that body contained in the open letter to Judge Settle that appeared in these columns a few days ago.

We speak from knowledge, when we say that while the fact, that no reply was made, created a lasting impression, the writer of that letter was conscious of no purpose to reflect upon the courage or the patriotism of the minority of the Convention, nor was he aware that his language was capable of being so construed until this attention was called to it by the letter published elsewhere. If his language need conveyed such a reflection, it conveyed more than was intended.

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WHAT A GOVERNMENT.

"When the annual of this Republic show the disgrace and the failure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends, by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an Ambassador to England secured for a dishonorable speculation; the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors,—the demonstration is complete, that the first step in Reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest by making no change of men or parties we get no change of measures and no real Reform."

And so say we all!

THE MOBILE REGISTER SAYS:
The military divisions of the South have been consolidated so that the gallant banditti general, Phil Sheridan, commands the Southern States. General Terry is sent with a column of 1,500 troops, and General Crook with 1,700, to fight 5,000 of the most warlike Indians on the continent, while 3,500 troops are stationed in Texas, and 3,500 in other Southern States, to protect Republican majorities. Among the number are two colored regiments, whose lives are too precious for Indian warfare. During the stormy Convention of revolvers, bowie knives and Republicans in Louisiana last week, word was sent from Washington that if Warmoth was nominated for Governor the government would not furnish troops to conduct the campaign with bullets. Marshal Packer was nominated for Governor. This chivalrous member of the Grant gang has said: "We don't want any white troops in Louisiana. They affiliate with the people too soon. We can't use them. We want the colored regiments to intimidate the niggers and prevent them from joining Democratic organizations."

The New York *Express* prints the following as the platform upon which Mr. Hayes is asking the people to elect him as a reformer:
The New York custom-house frauds.
The usurpation in Louisiana.
The Credit Mobilier misquity.
The Freedman's Savings Bank swindle.
The navy yard frauds.
The safe robbery conspiracy.
The Black Friday operations.
The postoffice straw bids.
The Emma mine swindle.
The Belknap post-tradership.
The "Boss" Shepherd villainies.
The safe robbery conspiracy.
The Indian ring robberies.
The San Domingo job.
The Venezuela conspiracy.
Attorney General Williams' land-grab.
Belknap's soldiers' graves.
The Babcock revelations.
The Bristow and Jewell removals.
The Robeson irregularities.
The removal of Henderson and Dyer of Missouri.
The removal of Yarran and Pratt of Washington.
—and the expenditure of \$35,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1874-'75, more than is found to be necessary in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

What can Governor Brogden be waiting for? Why does he not fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench and why does he not put some one in Colonel Pool's place as Superintendent of Public Instruction? Can it be possible that he is waiting for Kirke and Bergen, and if so, which will be which? Will Kirke take Settle's place and Bergen take Pool's or 'on the contrary quite the reverse? Settle has been provided for and Holden has been provided for, and McDoussy, who was to "lose" Governor Graham, has been nominated for Congress.

Why then not provide for Kirke and Bergen? It is not as if the prominent actors in the great war carried on by the Radical party against the people of North Carolina in 1870? We invite the special attention of all our readers this morning to the delightful communication bearing the appropriate title of "Salmagundi." It scarcely needs the well known initials "T. B. K." to suggest its distinguished author. The admirable political lesson it contains is rendered even more effective by the charming manner in which it is enforced—a manner that is peculiarly the property of our good friend Mr. Brogden. We sincerely trust he will again oblige us and soon.

On the 3rd of August, 1876, Gov. Holden wrote to Col. Kirke: "I should like to have the names of officers in your regiment who will be suitable to compose a part of the Military Court. The pending election and the necessity of some of the officers to be absent on duty have prevented the meeting of the Court as early as I wished. It will meet one day next week. It is important to have all the evidence that can be procured. The following officers besides those of your regiment will compose the Court: Major General W. D. Jones, Brigadier General C. M. Moring, Brigadier General W. B. Albright, Col. H. M. Ray, Major J. W. Harden, Capt. Robt. Hancock and another officer, probably from Alamance. There will be six to be supplied by your regiment and the Court will consist of thirteen."

And Settle and the rest of the Radicals "substantially sustained" Holden in his purpose to try citizens of North Carolina by a Court Martial! And that too in time of profound peace, for there was no war in North Carolina save that Holden and Kirke made with the consent of Settle and the other Radical Judges.

KEEPS A MILLION ON 'EM."

Grant is undoing Bristow's reform work as fast as he can. Wherever he sees a reform head he hits it. The exposure of Babcock, Harrington and other pets will never be forgotten. Hayes indorses the administration.

GRANT'S CABINET IN WORKING ORDER.

The Boston *Post* says, and says truly too:
It has been the custom, under the present Administration, to run the Cabinet as a political machine during each campaign, allowing it, in compensation, to be run for private amusement during the dull season. Four years ago the Attorney General was stirring up strife by his secret agents in the South and fabricating false reports of disturbances. The Postmaster General had some of these agents in the pay of his department, and also stamping the North. The Secretary of the Navy was spending the people's money by the million in hiring voters wherever there was a navy yard. The Secretary of War was directing the movements of troops for the coercion of voters in the South, and drawing his personal subsidies from post traders. In the Treasury Department, the system of whiskey frauds was conceived for the purpose of providing funds for the campaign. The several Secretaries, with the exception of Mr. Fish, were also sent out to stamp their Cabinet takes on a yet more remarkable and offensive form. For the first time a Cabinet officer is chosen to conduct the canvass for the Administration candidate; and under his direction as manager the body of constitutional advisers of the President is thoroughly reorganized by the retirement of every man who has identified himself in any way with the better sort of Republicanism and the substitution of others who will work unscrupulously and heartily for the continuance of the rule of Grantism through the election of Hayes.

The Cabinet may now be said to be in fair working order, since Judge T. F. seems inclined to remain quiet. But the remarkable feature of the changes which have resulted in this arrangement is that from the beginning Grant has turned out the honest men, and those whom he has retained in the greatest favor have, with one or two exceptions, been disgraced. In all there have been twenty-five Cabinet ministers during Grant's term. He began by dismissing Secretary Cox for practicing a too rigid virtue in the matter of political assessments. In his place the President appointed Delano and stuck to him; but how Delano went out is quite fresh in memory. Chandler is unlikely to steal, but he brings other scandals equal to that of Delano with him. Robeson, who succeeded Bore, is another favorite, and he is on the verge of impeachment. Williams of landauit notoriety was another, and Grant nominated him for Chief Justice. Belknap was so loved that Grant was willing to almost make himself accomplice after the fact by accepting his hasty resignation. Cameron succeeded him, attended to his more appropriate was his selection to the Presidency than that of a stranger to the State. There is between him and his faculty a mutual sympathy of interest which secures cordial co-operation in their great purposes, and will bring about that success which could not have been permanently attained under an alien rule.

THE VILLAGE.

As we have remarked, the village, as Chapel Hill is still familiarly called, shows the happy influences of the revival of the University. A general reformation of exterior has taken place. All fences have been repaired and painted, houses remodelled and trees trimmed, and a general determination to make the place as attractive to the eye as it is useful to the senses. The houses of the Professors are all renovated and the vandal marks of Patrick and Brewer and the other carpet bag usurpers entirely effaced.

A Beneficial "Monopoly."

We print the following statement, which we take from the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, in relation to the Western Union Telegraph Company, as an act of simple justice to that corporation:

The Western Union Telegraph Company came into possession of all the telegraph lines and business in the Southern States from the first of July, 1868. At that time the tolls on a message between New York and Orleans was \$3.25. Twice during this period of ten years competing lines have been established throughout some portion of the South, in both instances reaching New York and Orleans, but neither was the rate reduced by these competing lines. Both these competing companies have fallen into the hands of the Western Union, and the rate has now been reduced to \$1.50. This is the rate on messages requiring immediate transmission. The rate for messages transmitted at leisure is \$1.00. The rate for messages transmitted at leisure is \$1.00. The rate for messages transmitted at leisure is \$1.00.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Western Union Company has reduced the rate on ordinary messages more than half, and has established the night system of rates for which the principal cities are less than one-fourth the rate ten years ago. But they have done more than this. They have been constantly extending their lines to new places, and increasing the number of the principal cities, so that the telegraphic facilities throughout the South are fully double what they were ten years ago. The rates of freight and express during this period have been reduced more than one-half. While it is true that the Western Union Company evades a disposition to monopolize the telegraph business, they have established a competition for the public interest in respect to both facilities and charges quite beyond anything that has been

shown by any other corporation in the country during the same time.

What is said in regard to reductions in other places is equally true of Wilmington. The old rate from Wilmington to New York was \$1.90 for 10 words, which was reduced from time to time until the present rate of \$1.00 was reached. At first there was no half rate or night telegram system: a night telegram to New York is now sent for 50 cents.

Between Augusta, Ga., and New York... \$2.50 \$1.00
Between Charleston, S. C., and New York... 2.00 1.00
Between Savannah, Ga., and New York... 2.00 1.00
Between Columbia, S. C., and New York... 2.00 1.00
Between Wilmington, N. C., and New York... 1.00 1.00

"The Color Line."

MR. EDITOR: I have noticed in your paper a report from Brunswick, in which it is stated that the color line has been established there, and that the coming campaign is to be conducted on that basis. I beg leave to say a few words in relation thereto, applicable not only to Brunswick, but to every other place where such a line is drawn.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The work of the University has been made complete and the grounds and buildings were never in finer condition. The grounds especially have lost their unkempt and wilderness look, and would gratify the pride of Mr. Paxton, to whom they are now so beautifully adorned. The steady oaks owe nothing but to the hand of nature and the development of time.

The exercises of the University now finally opened on Friday. But none of the students of the last session made their appearance until Saturday afternoon. It is believed that with few exceptions all of these were returned to the University by the faculty for examination were on the ground. These were independent of those who had been admitted at the commencement, and it is estimated that there will be from fifty to seventy-five new students, making the whole number for the session from 125 to 140. This is exceedingly encouraging, and has inspired the faculty with the most hopeful feelings.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, who is in his place, and has entered upon his duties with perfect alacrity, as if he was born to it. We felt more than ever in seeing him preside over a meeting of the faculty which was attended by a more appropriate was his selection to the Presidency than that of a stranger to the State. There is between him and his faculty a mutual sympathy of interest which secures cordial co-operation in their great purposes, and will bring about that success which could not have been permanently attained under an alien rule.

THE FACULTY.

It is a happy blending of the maturity of experience and the energies of youthfulness of purpose. Dr. Charles Phillips and J. D. Berniere Hooper, representing the one element, Mr. Mangum representing the other, were all warmly and cordially co-operating in their great purposes, and will bring about that success which could not have been permanently attained under an alien rule.

THE VILLAGE.

As we have remarked, the village, as Chapel Hill is still familiarly called, shows the happy influences of the revival of the University. A general reformation of exterior has taken place. All fences have been repaired and painted, houses remodelled and trees trimmed, and a general determination to make the place as attractive to the eye as it is useful to the senses. The houses of the Professors are all renovated and the vandal marks of Patrick and Brewer and the other carpet bag usurpers entirely effaced.

A Beneficial "Monopoly."

We print the following statement, which we take from the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, in relation to the Western Union Telegraph Company, as an act of simple justice to that corporation:

The Western Union Telegraph Company came into possession of all the telegraph lines and business in the Southern States from the first of July, 1868. At that time the tolls on a message between New York and Orleans was \$3.25. Twice during this period of ten years competing lines have been established throughout some portion of the South, in both instances reaching New York and Orleans, but neither was the rate reduced by these competing lines. Both these competing companies have fallen into the hands of the Western Union, and the rate has now been reduced to \$1.50. This is the rate on messages requiring immediate transmission. The rate for messages transmitted at leisure is \$1.00. The rate for messages transmitted at leisure is \$1.00.

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